APPENDIX XVII.

CHAPTER IX.—ARTICLE 165.

Rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons not employed in the Public Service, to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals, to obtain treatment.

Arrangements for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals having been made at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, persons bitten by rabid animals need not go to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment. Persons who desire to proceed to Coonoor for the treatment may do so at their own expense.

2. The term "Government servant" includes all public servants, temporary as well as permanent, whether paid from State or District or Municipal Funds.

3. The term "Indigent person" includes a person other than a Government servant, who, or a member of whose family, does not pay more than Rs. 50 as Kandayam or whose income from any other source than land does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, nor shall any person be classified as indigent who has at the time, or can obtain from relatives, the means of paying his expenses.

4. Government servants when bitten by rabid animals may proceed for anti-rabic treatment either to the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore or the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, whichever is nearer.

5. Any Government servant who has difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to either of the above hospitals and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500 may be granted.

(i) an advance of his actual travelling expenses to the hospital and back, *i.e.*, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (b) for journeys by road or river, the actual cost of transit not exceeding the amount admissible under the rules.

(ii) An advance of one month's pay;

(iii) Casual leave for the actual period of treatment (14 days) and for the number of days for the forward and backward journeys, any leave required in excess being treated as leave on full or half average pay, as the case may be, and debited

to his leave account. Provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may, under the orders of Government, be treated as extra leave, on full average pay not debitable to his leave account, instead of casual leave.

6. A similar concession is admissible in the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100 where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amounts advanced as travelling allowance may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks it fit.

7. Any Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 500 a month, a member of whose family is bitten by a rabid animal and who has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to the nearest of the two hospitals, may be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses admissible under Rule 5 (i) plus one month's pay. If he does not draw more than one hundred rupees a month, an advance of the travelling expenses of an attendant, if necessary, may be given upto a similar amount and subject to the same conditions of recovery as for the patient. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 but not more than Rs. 100 where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amount advanced as travelling expenses of the attendant may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks fit. The Head of the Department may also, in special cases, waive the recovery of the amount advanced for the travelling expenses of members of families of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

8 All officers of the Veterinary Department of whatever class are treated as on duty, for the purposes of pay, travelling allowance and pension for the period covered by their journeys to and from the nearer of the above hospitals and their treatment thereat, provided that they come into contact with rabid or suspected animals while actually discharging their official duties.

9. Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem proceeding for treatment should bear the cost of their maintenance both during journey and while under treatment. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem are entitled to maintenance allowance at the rates of daily allowance admissible to them under the Mysore Service Regulations. The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants undergoing anti-rabic treatment.

10. The officers mentioned in Annexure I are authorised to grant the abovementioned concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority.

11. The despatch of every Government servant to the hospital for treatment should at once be reported to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent and by that officer, if he is not the Head of the Department, to the Head of the Department. Where the Head of the Department himself sends the person, no further report will be required. A report should also at once be made direct to the Medical Officer of the hospital in the form given in Annexure II.

12. The Medical Officer of the hospital may, on production of satisfactory proof of identity and of adequate evidence, that the patient, if a Government servant, did not receive an advance of one month's pay admissible to him under the rules as a recoverable loan, grant to such a Government servant an advance not exceeding one month's pay from the permanent advance of the hospital, intimating the grant to the Head of the Department to which the Government servant belongs, with a view to the recovery of the sum advanced from his pay in not less than three but not more than twelve monthly instalments. The proof furnished by the Government servant will be made a voucher and the charge will be recouped by the Medical Officer from the Treasury. Subject to the same conditions of proof and recovery, the Medical Officer may also make in very special cases a further advance not exceeding half a month's pay to a Government servant who has already received an advance of one month's pay before his departure for the hospital, but has run short of funds while under treatment and may also pay as an advance the maintenance and return journey expenses of Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 25 a month, to the amount admissible under Rule 5 (i) and 9. Any of the above advances may also be granted to a Government servant, subject to the above conditions of proof and recovery, if applied for by him on account of a member of his family undergoing treatment at the hospital.

13. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Medical Officer should be prepared in duplicate; one copy of it should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other copy should be attached to the bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey which will be presented for payment at the Treasury.

14. The bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the hospital and should also be supported by the original intimation received by the officer who is responsible

for the original advance. Maintenance charges for days spent at and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Medical Officer who will certify thereon the class to which the patient belongs and the number of days that he was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

15. The travelling and maintenance allowances paid to Government servants shall be debited to the funds from which their salaries are met. Any recoveries of over-drawals to be effected in consequence of a Government servant having been allowed travelling allowance in excess of that to which he was entitled, will be made by the Comptroller.

16. All advances made to Government servants under Rules 5, 6 and 10 should ordinarily be recovered in three equal monthly instalments. But in special cases, where it is considered that the enforcement of the rules would cause hardship, the Government and officers named in the margin, who have been specially empowered in that behalf, may sanction the repayment of an advance in more than three but not more than twelve instalments.

1. Chief Commandant.
2. Revenue Commissioner.
3. Excise Commissioner.
4. Inspector-General of Police.
5. Do do Prisons.
6. Do do Registration.
7. Do do Education.
8. Senior Surgeon.
9. Sanitary Commissioner.
10. Conservator of Forests.
11. Director of Geology.
12. Chief Engineer.
13. Comptroller.
14. Chief Court.
15. Stamp Commissioner.
16. Agent, Mysore Railways.
17. Director of Agriculture.
18. Director of Industries and Commerce.
19. Chief Electrical Engineer.
20. Registrar of Mysore University.

17. Indigent persons when bitten by rabid animals should proceed for anti-rabic treatment to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, whichever is nearer. Any indigent person domiciled in Mysore and not employed in the public service, as also an indigent employee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., within the limits of the State (*Government Order No. L. 6732-5—Med. 85-24-2, dated 23rd March 1925*), who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is unable to proceed for treatment at his own expenses may be granted his actual expenses to the nearer of the two hospitals and back, *viz.*, (*a*) a single third class fare each way by railway, (*b*) the actual cost of transit for journeys by roads or river, and (*c*) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates:—

Europeans and Eurasians—Re. 1 during the journey and Rs. 1-8-0 during the treatment; Indians—4 annas during the journey and 8 annas during the treatment.

A list of officers authorised to grant this concession is given in Annexure III.

18. A third class pass or ticket from the patient's station to the hospital by the shortest and cheapest route on the terms allowed by the Railway Companies will be procured for the patient by the officer who despatches him. The officer of the hospital will make similar arrangements for the patient's return journey after treatment.

19. The Mysore and M. & S. M. Railways allow concessions to indigent persons and their attendants proceeding for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below:—

(*a*) An indigent person not in the public service (together with one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age, or is a man who by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone) will be granted third class tickets free of charge;

(*b*) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the hospitals;

(*c*) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;

(*d*) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by one of the authorities mentioned in Annexure III.

Erasures and alterations in the requisition must be initialed by the issuing officer.

(*e*) A certificate in the form printed in Annexure IV should be filled in by the despatching officer and presented to the Station Master, when application is made for the grant of free third class tickets or passes to Bangalore or Mysore as the case may be.

20. The patient may be paid in advance the actual cost of transit for journeys by road or by river, when necessary, and maintenance allowance for the period of his journey to the hospital. He should take with him and produce a certificate signed by the officer despatching him, that he has been sent for treatment at the expenses of State Revenues or Local or Municipal funds.

21. The maintenance allowance of the patient while under treatment and for the period of return journey and also, if necessary, cost of transit or journeys by road and by river on the return journey will be dibursed by the Medical Officer of the hospital in the first instance and subsequently recouped from the treasury on the production of a discharge certificate.

22. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Medical Officer of the hospital should be prepared in duplicate. One copy should be despatched by him to the Government

servant responsible for the original advance and the other should be attached to the bill for travelling allowance for the return journey when presented for payment at the treasury.

23. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the hospital and should be supported by the intimation received from the officer responsible for the original advance.

24. Maintenance charges for days spent at the hospital and for the days occupied by the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Medical Officer, who will certify thereon the days that the patient was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

25. Any indigent person who is (*a*) a woman, (*b*) a child under 16 years of age or (*c*) a man incapable, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, of travelling alone, may be allowed to be accompanied by not more than one attendant (except in the cases provided for in the note below), the cost of such attendant being debited, if no railway concession is granted, to the same funds, to which the charges on account of the patient are debited. Such attendant or attendants may be granted travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rates sanctioned for patients and also wages not exceeding 4 annas a day in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant or attendants. This concession is also admissible to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, subject to the condition in Rule 9, to members of the families of such Government servants.

Note.—More than one attendant may be allowed on the authority of one of the authorities mentioned in Annexure III in special cases as, *e.g.*, when the patient is a child unable to travel without the mother or other woman in charge who also requires an attendant or when the patient is a woman and in addition to one attendant is compelled to take one or more children with her.

26. The despatch of each indigent person to the hospital for treatment at the public expense should at once be reported to the Medical Officer in the form given in Annexure II. A report should also be sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the President of the Local Board concerned, if the area from which the patient is despatched, is within the limits of a Municipal town or of a Local Board; and in every case a report should also at once be sent to the Comptroller. The report should state:—

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail, road or river) advanced;

(*b*) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced ;

(*c*) whether it is proposed that the cost should be borne by State Revenues or any Municipal or Local Funds.

27. The expenses incurred in the treatment of indigent persons should be debited to:—

(*a*) Municipal Funds, where the person sent resides within the limits of Municipality ;

(*b*) Local Funds, where the residence is outside a Municipality but in a tract where the Mysore Local Boards Regulations are in force ;

(*c*) State Revenues, in all other cases (including the charges incurred on account of the indigent employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., within the limits of the State).

28. The Medical Officer may make advances to indigent patients, who come to the hospital at their own expenses, but are unable to maintain themselves there, or to pay for their return journey. The possibility of recovering these advances should then be investigated in the following manner:—

The Medical Officer should correspond direct with the officers in charge of the district to which the patients, to whom advances have been made, are said to belong, and should ask them to take over the investigation of claims in respect of the advances made. District Officers should take over these claims as soon as they are satisfied that the persons who received the advances actually belong to their districts and should inform the Medical Officers that they have done so. The Medical Officer should then recover the amounts advanced from the Treasury producing the District Officer's acceptances as vouchers, and the claims should then be passed on to the authorities concerned, to be adjusted as the amounts advanced are recovered or written off under the rules. Any sum which is found to be irrecoverable after being passed on to a District Officer will be debited to the State Funds as State charge.